141 The mid-point of the body is located differently according
142 to sex: in the men it lies at the lower edge of the pubic symphisis.
The lower limbs of the women are longer; the men have a longer trunk. The women tend to be macroskelic, the men brachyskelic. We may note here that data obtained by Alex Hrdlicka among adolescents in North America proved the opposite to be the case among white populations.

The stature of the men is seven and a half times the height of the head; this follows the Greek rule; it is an interesting fact. The distance between the eyes is longer than the lid opening; the total height of the face is slightly greater than the length of the hand. The hand is about one tenth the total height of the body, the foot one eighth. The arm and forearm are roughly the same length. Metchnikoff's "Mongolian eye" is rarely found.

Among the Indians of the Serra do Norte ["Northern Mountain Range"], premature loss of the incisors does not occur as it does among the Paressi.

145 According to my observations among some boys and youths, tooth-cutting does not follow the pattern usually found in the white race; the permanent teeth seem to appear at a different age.

Among whites, as a general rule, the dental arches are filled out as follows:

—	—	∧	o	o	O	O	O
8	9	1	10	11	7	13	18

The first molar appears at the age of seven, the median incisors at eight, the lateral incisors at nine. The first premolar is cut at ten, the second at eleven; the canines emerge at twelve, the second molar at thirteen. The wisdom tooth or third molar appears at the age of eighteen, fragile and useless, [180], if it does not remain embedded in the gum through life.

Indeed the most interesting facts about the dentition of these Indians relate to the wisdom teeth, for more than once I noted their presence in youths who had certainly not yet reached their eighteenth year.

[should read 12 in light of explanation below.- Analyst]

145 It seemed to me that these people get their full set of teeth much earlier.

Those molars which are popularly called wisdom teeth, and which are tending to disappear in the white race, are no mere ornaments among the Indians. They are endowed with significant size and function.

264 145 I believe that the excessive amount of work required of their digestive system is reflected in these dental characteristics. The large molars appear earlier because they are needed for frequent and powerful mastication.

262 They always eat of everything, without discrimination or restraint. To my knowledge, there is no animal they will not eat. They discard only the intestinal tract of the game they kill.

[194] The Indians of the Juruena River consume more meat than the others; those from José Bonifácio eat more manioc and maize. Their [514] intestinal gas makes their company unpleasant. They all have furred 164 tongues, and many have gums affected by alveolar piorrhea. Their teeth, contrary to frequent cases among the Sambaqui skulls, do not suffer from the state of wear which Lund described in 1842 for Lagoa Santa man; but they suffer from caries which do not spare the crowns.

A special skin disease prevails among the Indians of the Serra do Norte. (1)

[113]

1. See E. Roquette-Pinto, Lectures at the Biblioteca Nacional [National Library] on March 15, 1913, and at the Sociedade Brasileira de Dermatologia, Policlinica Geral do Rio de Janeiro [Brazilian Dermatological Society, Main Polyclinic of Rio de Janeiro], on June 11, 1912.

[181] Actually, some officials of the Rondon Commission had noticed the characteristic scabs of the disease. Owing perhaps to a lack of typical cases such as I witnessed, however, they took the spots [513] to be mere skin exfoliations caused by the friction of the body on the ground, where the Serra do Norte Indians sleep.